

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 178.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

On the 12th of April, Mr. Gladstone duly moved the second reading of the Reform, or Franchise Bill, and in so doing is said to have made "a more varied and earnest speech than he ever delivered before," which indicates a spirit and determination on the part of the administration, for which they were not given credit when the bill was originally introduced. Earl Grosvenor was apparently prepared, and according to programme announced in advance, at once moved his amendment in favour of "postponing the question of suffrage until the entire scheme contemplated by the Government—including that of the distribution of seats—was laid before Parliament." Lord Stanley seconded the amendment. The debate appears to have been an animated one, having already brought out many influential speakers. The Marquis of Hartington, John Stuart Mill, and others advocated the passage of the bill, and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Gen. Peel and others spoke against it. The Star prophesies a majority of thirty in favour of the bill; and it has already been rumoured in London that Earl Grosvenor contemplated the withdrawal of his motion.—There was no undue excitement either in or outside of the House, and no indication whatever of that mob demonstration which some members affected to anticipate. The few hundreds which were assembled outside the House loudly cheered Mr. Gladstone and other prominent liberals on their arrival.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th, Mr. Cardwell, in reply to an inquiry, said the question of protecting the interests of fishermen on the North American coast, on the termination of the Reciprocity treaty, was under consideration by the law officers of the Crown.

A terrible accident took place at the Cheltenham races. A stand gave way, burying 800 persons in the ruins. Many were severely hurt, but none are reported dead.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says if the object of Head Centre Stephens, in going to Paris, was to attract general attention to his cause or person, it has proved a failure.

In alluding to a panic on the Bourse, the Paris correspondent of the London Times says:—One of the disquieting rumours was that the relations between the French and the United States governments were such as to justify the very worst fears, all of course on account of Mexico.

In the London money market, also, almost a panic prevailed, and three considerable failures on the Stock Exchange had taken place.

The Times, of the 1. th, in its city article, says the only fact before the public is, that all proceedings between Austria and Prussia are from day to day identical with those which have usually preceded every modern war between powerful nations.

The steamship Herrmann has arrived at New York with news to the 18th ult.

Stowing away the new Atlantic cable in the tanks on board the Great Eastern, commenced on the 14th.

The Times' city article says:—Confidence is completely destroyed. The only chance for a turn in the markets would be from the actual commencement of war on the Continent, and change at once the current of attention.

The news from Germany is less threatening. An attempt has been made to assassinate the Czar of Russia. The bullet missed its aim.

The Canadian steamship Hibernian, with news to the 20th, passed Father Point on the 8th ult.

The House of Commons is still debating the Reform bill.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—German advices continued to be more reassuring and there was a growing belief in peace. A Vienna telegram of the 18th says Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Baden and Darmstadt are quite united on the German and federal question; should war occur they would all be on the side of Austria. Their agreement encouraged the hope that peace may not be disturbed.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says Count Bismarck has repeatedly tendered his resignation within the last few days but has been unable to obtain the sanction of the King to his withdrawal.

The modification of the cabinet will probably be accelerated by the Emperor of Austria having informed the Emperor of the French that under certain circumstances he would not object to lay the question of the duchies before an European congress. The writer says most positively that no concentration of troops has taken place in any part of Prussia, and that there is not a trace of any measure capable of being construed as aggressive.

Peace meetings continued to be held in the large towns throughout Prussia.

The text of the Prussian reply to the Austrian despatch of the 7th inst. is published. It dwells especially on the admitted movements of Austrian troops on the Prussian frontier, by which Prussia was led to take defensive measures, and says if Count Mensdorff, after the Emperor had passed his word that no aggression was intended by Austria, still continues military preparations, it cannot be expected that Prussia, equally clear denial of hostile intention having been given by the King, should relinquish those defensive measures which were called forth by the attitude of Austria.

The Prussian answer to England's remonstrance is said to be cold and haughty.

The Austrian answer says Austria does not ask an inch of land in the Duchies, nor will she accept if Prussia wishes to annex the Duchies, and Austria is bound to support the rights of Schleswig Holstein people. She will not dictate to them, but requires that the will of the people and of the Diet should be respected. The Prussian and Austrian troops should be withdrawn, and the people should choose a government by universal suffrage. Austria accepts the decision, even if it is in favour of Prussia.

A Copenhagen telegram says the government of Denmark has received communications which will compel it to assume a less passive attitude in the German dispute, and it has adopted resolutions of an important character.

RUSSIA.—There were great rejoicings at St. Petersburg and elsewhere on account of the Emperor's escape from assassination. The man who attempted the Emperor's life is a Russian land owner of small means, who considered himself injured by the emancipation of the serfs. He discharged a pistol within a few feet of the Emperor, and the shot would have probably taken effect had not a peasant turned aside the assassin's arm. This peasant has been ennobled and is said the Emperor with perfect presence of mind himself seized the culprit, making him quit "what have I ever done to you that you should seek my life?"

Fenian Movements.

The Eastport, Me., correspondent of the St. John Globe, writes on the 20th ult., as follows:—

"Gen. Meade arrived yesterday in the steamer Regulator, with about 150 men of the 3rd U. S. Artillery, and after a short stay passed up to Calais, where he has left the men, and returned to Eastport with his staff in the afternoon. Here he took up his headquarters at the residence of a private gentleman, and will remain here, it is said, until the whole movement is completely squelched. He declares his determination to crush it out if it should take 150,000 men to do it. On that the people of the Province may rely. Gen. Meade is a fine-looking man, of about 55 or 60 years of age, of determined will, and on his arrival fraternized more cordially with the reporter of the New York Tribune than even with the national authorities of the port. Last evening he spent considerable time at the fort, and was present during the opening of the boxes containing arms, ammunition, &c., seized the other night, and which were landed at Union wharf by the authorities yesterday, and hauled to the fort. There could not have been fewer than 50 boxes, addressed 'M. H. Kerrigan, Portland, Me.' Some of these boxes were very large and heavy, so heavy that one horse affixed to the tackle could not hold them from the hold of the

schooner. The operation of hauling to the fort occupied several teams during most of the afternoon.

"The seizure of these arms galled the Fenians almost to desperation, and the leaders, especially Y. Simon and Kerrigan, openly denounced the local authorities and the people of the place for conspiring against them, saying that they feared the destruction of their own illicit trade with the Provinces, and therefore gave the information which led to the seizure."

The building at Indian Island, where the Custom house was kept, and all the goods in bond which were destroyed by fire, were the property of American citizens, of Eastport, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the Fenians by their remarks.

Killian is reported to have written to Gen. Meade, asking if he had instructions to seize any arms intended to protect the "rights of fishermen." Gen. Meade replied that he would seize all arms he had any reason to suppose would be used in the breaking of the neutrality laws, and also arrest all parties having anything to do with them for such a purpose. Killian took the hint and his departure.

PORTLAND, Me., April 27.—The steamer New Brunswick arrived from Eastport this morning with 200 Fenians. On leaving for Boston, several who had come ashore were left behind. At the entrance of the harbour, the Fenians, who were spoiling for a fight, drew their pistols on the officers and obliged the boat to put back. Some of the ringleaders were put ashore and sent on by rail, and the boat proceeded at nine o'clock.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 27.—Wm. H. Grace, Fenian organizer and captain in the late Eastport expedition, has arrived here from Portland, on his way home. He says the expedition would have been a success had Gen. Killian been sustained. He considers O'Mahony an imbecile and a fraud on the public and says that the only hope of success is in supporting Roberts and Sweeney. He has told the circle here to send no more money to Union Square.

New York, April 29.—Thomas J. Kiley, adjutant-general, I. R. A., desires to announce to all friends of Irish freedom that J. Stephens, C. E. I. R., would positively sail from Havre on the steamship Napoleon III., on Saturday the 28th, due here about the 9th of May. Mr. Stephens will address the people in the different American cities.

Towards the end of the month of January, Gen. Sweeney pledged himself, "if supported," to conquer "a certain territory" before the sun of May shone; and Col. Roberts promised within "ninety days" to have the green flag supported by the greatest army of Irishmen the sun ever shone upon. The periods indicated have already expired, and these heroes have not redeemed their pledges—for want of funds and a sufficient supply of cartridges; but we learn from a New York paper that—

"The Roberts-Sweeney headquarters begin to wear a martial aspect, quite different from the quiet halls of Union Square. The two chief leaders, President Roberts and Gen. Sweeney, are closeted together for many hours each day. The arms and stores of war have aggregated to immense quantities. Owing to the explosion of the Killian-O'Mahony movement, it is claimed by the others that the confidence in all Fenianism is somewhat staggered. The funds, they say, are not given now by the masses, and that only 'the initiated' are subscribing. It is stated that the sum of sixty thousand dollars was subscribed by the ten Senators and President Roberts, the latter giving twenty-five thousand dollars of the amount. This seems a sort of last resort to secure a fight, even at the eleventh hour."

"Dr." Gustaff was tried on Monday, before Chief Justice Draper, at the York and Peel Assizes, for the attempt to poison Alexander McKinnon, a bookbinder in Toronto, some months since. The jury found him guilty, and the judge sentenced the "Dr." to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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All Communications for the Mercury to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.
For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 11.35 A. M.
Night Express going East, 12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10.37 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7.15 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7.15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11.30 A. M.

Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 5.

The Governor-General left Montreal on the 2nd inst., and proceeded to Ottawa, where His Excellency will now take up his permanent residence. He was heartily cheered on his departure from the former city, and was received at the capital with all the usual demonstrations of loyalty on state occasions. In the course of his reply to the address presented by the corporation, Lord Monck stated that the British Government had informed him of their readiness to send him all the reinforcements for which he had thought it advisable to apply for the defence of the Province.

The examination of Murphy and the other Fenian prisoners was resumed at Cornwall on the 2nd inst., and resulted in all of them being committed for trial, with the exception of Sheedy, who, it was understood would be discharged, as there was no evidence against him.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.—Twenty Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.—After months of hesitation the Spaniards have proceeded to put into execution their threat of bombarding Valparaiso, in retaliation for their failure to obtain redress from Chili for alleged grievances. The bombardment took place on the 5th of March, after four days' notice had been given, for the purpose of allowing the removal of the sick &c., from the city. Fire was opened at nine o'clock by several men-of-war, and was kept up for nearly three hours without intermission. All the foreign representatives in the city protested earnestly against the bombardment, but ineffectually. All the commercial parts of the town, the custom house, government buildings, &c., are destroyed. The loss is estimated at fifteen to twenty million of dollars, chiefly on property belonging to

British, American, and other foreign residents.—Accounts of the affair are received at present only through American sources, and they lay the blame on the British Admiral, Denman, for not interposing forcibly with the vessels under his command to prevent the bombardment. Commodore Rodgers offered to co-operate with the American squadron present, but declined to take any separate responsibility upon himself; and yet he is complimented for offering to assist others in a task, which he did not deem it prudent to undertake on his "own hook"!

The failure of the Eastport expedition has led to the downfall of Head Centre O'Mahoney. Some of the Fenians who had been humbugged into going to Eastport, returned in a savage mood to New York, and visited O'Mahoney at his splendid headquarters in the Moffatt Mansion, Union Square. Looking the doors and clapping their pistols to his head, they made him disgorge a part of the spoils, as some compensation for their trouble and loss of time.—The New York delegates have also taken the matter up, and called O'Mahoney to account. He has not yet been officially deposed, the delegates awaiting the arrival of Head Centre Stephens to proceed with the investigation; but in the meantime, they have taken possession of the headquarters, and turned out O'Mahoney's paid officials. It is scarcely likely that Stephens can now revive sufficient enthusiasm to get enough funds together for either wing of the Brotherhood to make another attempt at invasion.

The "Intelligencer" to the Rescue!

Great things are sometimes best understood by comparison with small ones, and as the student would get an idea of the value of a fall of a few inches at the end, so will President Johnson be enabled after reading the above (no doubt he will to) appreciate the importance of the Madoc Council. For as the value of a few inches of water is to the Niagara as the resolution of the Madoc Council is to the United States as a whole, so the value of such things by the *Intelligencer*—there is no view in the case—the President has a right to the veto—the Council President and all others who read the article, will have some assistance.—It is something very fine, but the *Intelligencer* slightly states there is the great fact as enunciated by our Madoc Council a smart rap at the Council, that—what President Johnson did—was the act of the people. Now, in our simplicity, we thought, after reading the proceedings of the Council, that the members had done a proper and a correct act, what by petitioning Parliament for a charter and material aid to construct a road from the front to the mineral regions of the north, that it was assisting in their corporate capacity to obtain that for which public meetings have been held, and strong resolutions passed in favour of.—If that is the real object of the Council's resolution, why was it intimated on the 17th of another man's eyes—most 12—which throws the facts as \$10,000 bribe into the shade—two things we should soon come to which when attempted to be hatched we venture to predict deceive the people. Really we regret this constant cavilling and recrimination by parties who should lend their aid and support to a work of so much importance to the Country. Are we to understand that no action is to be taken by the people, or by Municipal Councils without first consulting those who shall the County for the vile purpose of private speculation? Is this work? Or to be made the subject of attack because he does not see through the same glasses that so magnified the rich mineral deposits of the north. In the estimation of the Messrs. Wallbridge, they were willing to run the risk of having a competing line built in order to reach the mines by whether the road runs through Bridgewater or not, so long as that Town ship receives the benefit and advantage of it? The difference between the routes asked for by Mr. Flint and Mr. Wallbridge are not of such vital importance as to necessitate the Members of the Madoc Council. Mr. Wallbridge proposed to ask for a charter to build a road from Belleville through the mineral regions of North Hastings, via the valley through the village to Marmora, by way of the villages of Tweed, Bridgeville, and Madoc, or otherwise.—So that the Madoc may be built out altogether, eh?—Now, if Mr. Wallbridge's charter within a few miles of Bridgewater, while Mr. Flint's Bill has another one selected; yet the *Intelligencer* not found practicable, ought to be taken to secure this road. To whom the petition should be sent, asks the *Intelligencer*. We cannot answer the question, but hope it will be entrusted to some one who will present it and not bark it, if an opportunity should offer to a Corporation, without first consulting the voters, though it is deemed as impolitic and a surrender, and the mover and seconder are to be called to account for daring to have an

opinion upon such a topic.—How is it that the members of the County Council were not denounced as schemers, and a daily for having passed a somewhat similar resolution? Did not the scheme develop itself until the resolution was made? The whole thing is a broad farce, only as the worse than childish position assumed by the *Intelligencer* when explaining themselves for having defeated the Fenian. We trust that people will not be misled by such reasoning, and a grant of land; and that in addition, every Fenian will be as much a representative of North Hastings as Wallbridge, and far more reliable, therefore it would be slight to entrust them to him. No doubt it is far easier that the hue and cry is made. But whoever they may be, let us have the road if possible, and in endeavouring to secure it, let us trust those most who are least likely to us.

We want no better proof than our remarks of the 21st ult., on the Township Council's Railway resolution, have produced the desired effect, than the article from the *Intelligencer*, which was appended what we first had to say on the subject, under a sarcastic but threadbare heading of "A Teapot."

It is an old trick with "artful dodgers," who cannot give a straightforward answer, to attempt to overwhelm their opponents with ridicule. Perhaps the *Intelligencer* thought that we should be completely demolished by that "tempest in a teapot," and very funny idea of the President of the U. S. reading the *Mercury* (which is just as likely as that he ever see the *Intelligencer's* *jeu d'esprit*); but to show how utterly harmless the attack is, so far as we are concerned, we need only quote the epigrammatic dictum of one of the soundest Conservatives in the North—*Intelligencer's* article, he thought there must be something in it; but when he read it, he found there wasn't!

Least some should think that a point is scored against us by the statement that the "County Council has passed a 'somewhat' similar resolution we beg to ask—When? and to say, further, that even in that case, we have our doubts about the infidelity of the County Council, although President Levee of Madoc in the capacity of Warden, and this reason—that the County Council has added two of its own members to the new office of Valuator, which appears to us to be an infringement of a certain provision of the Statutes concerning Municipal institutions, unless those gentlemen are going to perform their duties for nothing. Does the *Intelligencer* understand us, or can it poke a little more fun at our ignorance?

We receive with perfect equanimity the assertion that our Teapot in a Teapot is not only a "violent attack," but also a "broad farce," as the *Intelligencer* has so kindly proved, by its attack upon us, that the "resolution" it defends, was only part of a political dodge.

In conclusion, we ask our witty "big brother" if he is sharp enough to guess what we mean when we say, with reference to his article, that—"the voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A Woman and Child Burned to Death.—A terrible fire occurred in the Township of Sidney, near Smithville, about 12 o'clock on the night of the 27th April last, by which an old woman, aged 65, named Mrs. Corbett, and a grand-child, named Hugh Boyle, lost their lives. The fire was discovered by Wm. Johnston, a son-in-law to the deceased, who found the house almost entirely enveloped in flames. He immediately gave the alarm, and succeeded in waking and saving seven of the inmates, some of whom had to be dragged through the windows and most of them were badly burned. The remains of the unfortunate woman and child were found shortly after the fire abated.—The child was a boy, and the old woman a mere trunk;—and strange to say that, though the woman had a cotton night-cap and gown on, they were not burned, and the remains were easily recognized by them. It is supposed the fire originated from a candle in deceased, Mrs. Corbett's room, as she was in the habit of keeping a candle lighted all night, being an invalid; the flames must have caught on the curtain of the bed or window, and she was doubtless smothered in sleep. The boy's parents reside in Town, and he had gone to his grandfather's for a visit the day the catastrophe oc-

curred. The old man, Jas. Corbett, is so badly burned that his life is despaired of. An inquest was held by Dr. James Power, Coroner, when the above facts were elicited, and a verdict of accidental death returned. In connection with the above heart-rending case, we may mention that a son and a daughter were to have been married on Monday, 30th ult., when this calamity occurred. Both are severely burned. Everything in the house was consumed; those who escaped saved nothing. The calamity is a fearful one, and has cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood.—Chronicle.

GRAT FIRE AT DETROIT, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday night, April 29th, the depots and offices of the Detroit and Milwaukee, and Michigan Southern roads, in the city of Detroit, were entirely destroyed by fire. Freight depots and offices, passenger depots, waiting rooms, ticket offices, docks and buildings of every description, were swept away; as well as a large number of freight cars loaded with merchandise; a complete train of passenger cars for Grand Haven and Milwaukee, besides a number of cars standing on the side tracks.—The fire originated in the Detroit and Milwaukee freight depot, through a leaky barrel containing oil, naphtha or benzine, igniting while an assistant was carelessly passing a light near it, to ascertain its contents. The flames spread in all directions with such rapidity that some of the passengers in a sleeping car of the train which was made up and only waiting for the engine to start, were unable to make their escape, and lost their lives.—The ferry steamer Windsor, which lay alongside the dock unloading, was also burned to the water's edge, and out of about 34 men, who were on and in the vicinity of the boat when the conflagration commenced, less than ten have yet been found, the others being drowned. Many of them were residents of Windsor, Canada. The boat had been busily engaged in carrying over freight for the Great Western Railway. The amount of merchandise in the several stores at the time of the fire was greater than at any previous period this season—and the total loss is estimated at \$750,000. Eighty-five cars were burnt.—On the following Saturday, four men were killed and seven were wounded, by the fall of a brick wall, while engaged in clearing up the wreck of the fire.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O'FLYNN & JONES

BEG TO ADVISE THAT THEIR Immense Stock of Goods, arriving daily since the 1st of April, is NOW COMPLETE IN ALL THE VARIOUS BRANCHES selected with the greatest care in the Principal Markets, and will be disposed of at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES. They earnestly solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage extended to them in the past, pointing out to slacken their efforts in the least to serve their customers well. Madoc, May 1, 1886.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE COURT OF REVISION for the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON, and LINDFRICK, will be held at MILLBRIDGE on the 21st Day of MAY, 1886. All Persons interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. By Order, WILLIAM HARPER, Township Clerk. MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, April 23, 1886.

LOST!!

ON SUNDAY EVENING, April 22nd, somewhere in the village, a CHILD'S CORAL ARMLET, with a gold snap. Any person finding it and bringing it to the Madoc Office, will be suitably rewarded.

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER

WILL BE GIVEN TO M. P. HAYES, ESQ., Prior to His Departure for Ottawa, AT MOON'S HOTEL, MADOC, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY THE 9th, 1886, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK P.M., PRECISELY. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

QUEEN

Fire and Life Insurance Company. A. F. WOOD, AGENT, Madoc.

THE RISING THREE YEARS OLD COLT.

"FARMERS' GLORY,"

Will serve March this Season at the Subscriber's Stable. He is a strong, likely Colt of FRENCH DEUCALION and TIPPOO Bred.

Took the First Prize at the Madoc Show in 1885.

The Rising Three Years Old Colt, "DEUCALION,"

Of French Deucalion Bred, and also served Mares this Season at the same place. Took the Second Prize at the Madoc Show in 1885. Madoc, April 23, 1886. JOHN BATEMAN.

TO FARMERS,

And All Interested in Municipal Matters.

FOR SALE AT THE STORES IN THE VILLAGE, A PAMPHLET, containing the GENERAL BY-LAW of the TOWNSHIP of MADOC, containing the duties of the various officers, and regulating the duties of RATEPAYERS, POOR AND CHARITABLE, and FENCE VIEWERS. Also, General Provisions with reference to Animals running at large; and an Abstract of the Act imposing a Tax on Dogs; and an Abstract of the "Public Law." This should be in the hands of every Farmer. Price, TEN CENTS.

J. R. KETCHESON, Township Clerk.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC C. W. STAND, East of the W. H. Church. The undersigned having commenced business, anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Wagons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1886. W. BRISTOL & CO.

NOTICE.

Mineral Districts Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE, through the Mineral Regions of North Hastings, by the Valley of the River Madoc, and for a grant of Public Lands in aid of the construction thereof. Also for the necessary power enabling said Company to construct a Canal, connecting the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, through Well's Bay or otherwise. P. C. WALLBRIDGE. Belleville, 25th December, 1885.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c. &c. OFFICE—in Duff's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE. D. E. KINZEAR STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

DR. NICHOL,

A NEXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children. Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required. Belleville, June 28th, 1885.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at

TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, for ONE DOLLAR and a HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar Per Dozen Cheaper than any where else.) AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, and all other kind of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

NORTH HASTINGS.

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"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC, (The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.) With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 24 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC. Situated about one mile West of the County Gravelled road leading to the Hastings MARHORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers; and About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.

Finely of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber. TITLE indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILEY, Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Hastingsdon, ad-joining the Village of Madoc.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS. APPLY TO STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

R. JONES, M.D.,

(PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. MADOC, C. W. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Mr. Ansot's Building, one door West of Mr. R. P. Young's Grocery Store.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

OF McGill College, HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC. C. G. WILSON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS, At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk, WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the Madoc Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

	SATURDAY, May 5, 1886.
ASHES	\$4.50 W 100 lbs., 10c
BARLEY	"One offered."
OATS	35 cents.
CORN	85 cents.
WHEAT, Fall	\$1.12 W 25
Do., Spring	\$1.09 20.
RYE	45 cents.
PEAS	85 cents.
HIDES	\$5 W 100 lbs.
SHEEPSKINS	75-80 cents for fresh.
PORK	6 W bbl.
BUTTER	10d. W lb.
EGGS	6d.
HAY	\$7 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 55-60 27 04 Spring Wheat, 55-60 25 04. Barley, 25-30 25 04. Rye, 24 81. Oats, 24-30 25 04. Potatoes, 24-30 25 04. Sheepskins, 60-70 25 04. Hides, 45 00.

SUNSHINE.

Flow'ry in all the night and hills,
The misty air and earth's eye down;
A strange mysterious stillness fills
The air, and waits the coming morn;
Softly the morning star reveals
The tinted clouds upon the sky;
Night melts and darkness awes dismay,
Flies, as bursts forth the new-born day.
Then brightly glancing, laughing sunbeams
Stray in and shadow chase away;
The water lark, upspringing soaring,
Sings to the sun his morning lay.
Thouman a of thy in air-rose
Spring into life, the bright wings spread;
Roused by the sun, the hungry fish
Darts swiftly from his mossy bed.
The sunbeams kiss the drooping flowers,
They raise their heads to welcome dawn,
Smile through their dew-drops, then open
To let the warm bright ray.
From their soft nests the songsters spring,
Glad music gings from a ch throat,
Till with the song the swallows ring,
A jubo catches each sweet note.

FRANK BLUNT'S REVELATION.

(Concluded)

"There was no effluvia in Mary Percival—from it. Looking back from a later day upon the events and feelings of that time, I was more wise to know the truth. Then I was only a selfish man who was not a coxcomb at all. Let me see, which was I? I told you I went home before Christmas. I was entered at the Inner Temple then; and one day, early in the new year, I was alone in my chambers, when an idea, which had been a long time stumming boiled and bubbled into a determination. It was to write, to write, to Mary Horner, and to learn the worst of the best. Ah! I can just put it now. I wrote. The thermometer stood at twenty. There were blocks of ice in the river like horse-and candy; but I let my fire out while at my absorbing task. I wrote. I have a bad habit of spilling several sheets of paper when I write an important letter. I can show you a fac simile of this, discarded because of the capital M's being of two varieties. There it is, read it. This was the letter:—

"London, Jan. 3rd.

"MY DEAREST MARY—I cannot call you by any other name and speak truly. Forgive me if the truth is distasteful to you. Forgive, too, this method of making it known. In all our happy association I have not dared—yes, that is the word—to tell you this. 'A faint heart,' you will say; but 'the bright particular star always seemed so far above me.' These are calm words, dear, when my love is warm; these are cold words, when my heart is beating wildly. I would rather read my a sentence, if it is to be banishment; but oh! I would ten times rather hear it if it has one word of hope. Let me have that word, and I will be with you. In any case, I feel that you will deal tenderly as well as truthfully with me. Yours, devotedly, FRANK."

"In that same hour," he continued, "I decided to tell Mary Percival of what I had done. There is a pretty accurate copy of my letter to her."

It ran thus:—

"London, Jan. 3rd.

"I know, dear Mary, that I do not look in vain for sympathy from you. I need it greatly to-day. You will believe this when I tell you what I have done. I have written to ask someone to give me her heart. Can you guess who it is? I am not hopeful, but I am not despairing. I cannot say more now than that in all my fortunes I am confident of your utterly regard. Yours affectionately, FRANK."

When I had read this without remark, Blundell went on with his narrative.

"I had finished these letters and folded them, when there was a rap at my door, followed immediately by the entrance of my opposite neighbour. 'Well, I never!' was his exclamation, 'are you out of coal?' I looked round upon the black grate for answer, having first put the letters into envelopes and fastened them. 'I came to see if you were inclined for a skate,' my visitor said; 'I tried the ice on the Ornamental Water yesterday; it was pretty good. They say it is capital to-day; but come and have some lunch with me before we go. You are miserable here.' I accepted the invitation, and wishing to get rid of him said, 'I can go and order it.' When he was gone, I directed the envelopes containing my letters, and followed him, taking them with me to post in my way to the Park. There were a great many skaters, and the ice was for the most part strong. But here and there, as it always has been except after a protracted frost, were weak places. On one of these I skated at a rapid pace and went

down, without a warning crack, into the bitterly cold water. The ice was above me when I rose, but I could hear voices near me before I sank again. I came up once more, but it was to feel a heavy blow to be in an explosion of fireworks, and then to lose all consciousness. The clumsily-given aid was nearly as fatal to me as the ice-prison would have been. How I was carried home to my father's house, and suffered many days from the combined effects of the plunge and the blow, I could tell you only as it was told me. I was long unconscious, and for some time after the dangerous symptoms had abated I could take no notice of what was passing around me.

I was gradually recovering, however, both physically and mentally; and one morning I became aware, upon awaking from a dose, that I was not alone. Some one had come in while I slept, and was sitting by my side. A soft hand was laid on mine, and, as I looked round, a gentle, well-known voice spoke. It was Mary Percival's. 'I am so thankful, dear,' it said; 'so very thankful.' I was still weak and cried. She stooped and kissed my forehead. 'Bless you!' she whispered, and with an arch smile, continued, 'It was a funny letter for you to write to me. Besides, I thought—she paused, looking at me. Then she said, 'I must talk to you about it another day, and send you; but thank you for it now a thousand times! I came to give you my answer, and found you here. Oh, Frank! How could you be afraid of me? How could you doubt my love? But that is all past now, and I must not tire you even with my happiness. Good-bye, dearest.' And she went out very quickly, the tears blinding her.

"It is a shame to speak of this; but you are my friend, and it is necessary, if you are to understand my feelings. You can imagine them. What had come to me or to her? I scarcely heeded; I made no response to her words; but this she doubtless attributed to my weakened state; and when she left me I lay looking wonderingly at the door. At last a thought struck me. I rang my bell. It was answered by my mother. I asked her if there were any letters for me. She feared I was not equal to exertion, but went to fetch them. As soon as I was alone again I searched for one. I found it. You shall see it in the original."

He handed me the letter. It was written in firm, clearly-cut characters, more Greek than "Italian," and was as follows:—

"Shalford Rectory, Jan. 4th.

"MY DEAR FRANK,—It was so kind of you to depend upon my sympathy. Be assured you have it. I do hope you will be accepted; but of course you will, and be immensely happy. You can't think how glad I was to hear about it. Do you know, I fancied, like a vain thing, that you were just the least bit in the world what Fred would call 'apocry' upon somebody here. I should have been so sorry—don't be angry—for Charles and I have been engaged the last two years. We have said nothing about it, except, of course, to papa and mamma; and the same spot that brought your letter brought one for him, offering him a long expected living. Now we hope to be married this year. Dear old Charles! he is so good. I shall, we all shall, be anxious to know more from you. What weather! Fred is saying. He says of us, of Charles and me and you, 'Poor t'ings! poor t'ings! We don't think so, do we? I hope some day to see and love your wife. I can guess who it is. I know you like the name of Mary. With good wishes from all of us for the new year, believe me, your sincere friend, MARY HORNER."

Blundell was standing by me, looking over my shoulder, as I read.

"I took in the truth at once," he said. "Don't you?"

"Why," I gasped, "you had reversed the directions. I saw that at a glance, when you gave me this."

"Exactly! To say that I was not confounded—shocked at first—would be untrue. How could it be otherwise? But in the calm reflection of succeeding days (for I was left in quietness to gather strength) a feeling of satisfaction grew upon me, grateful satisfaction that I had escaped rejection—humiliation on the one hand, and the sorrow of inflicting useless pain on the other; that I had lost no friend, but had found a noble heart's great love. How I came to give my heart to Mary Percival I have no intention of describing. But I had done so before I told her everything—long before she became my wife. Then the letter she received but faintly expressed my love for her. We have been married four years, and each year has found us more loving, more happy. Now, old friend, you shall tell me what you think."

I only quoted Hamlet's words:—

"To be, or not to be, that is the question,
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them."

VISIBLE SPEECH.—At the Society of Arts, a paper was lately read by Mr. Alexander Melville Bell, on

his new system of visible speech—the spelling of spelling, as it has been called—comprising a series of thirty letters or symbols, whereby every sound in every language can be so accurately indicated that a person who never heard a word of the language uttered can pronounce the most difficult words of it strictly like a native, on merely reading from Mr. Bell's new letters or symbols, which appear to bear the same sort of relationship to the positions of the mouth and tongue in the respective elementary sounds, which the picture of a laughing face may be supposed to do to the spoken word. "Laughter," Mr. Bell's sons gave clear proofs of the practicability of their father's invention, by pronouncing words set down by him in their absence, from the utterance of old Indian residents, Scotsmen, and others present; but the conclusion of the whole exposition was marred by the refusal of Mr. Bell to exhibit the symbols on the black board. He wishes the council to appoint a committee to consider the subject, with the view of inducing the Government to take upon itself the practical realisation of his system, which he is willing to give up freely for national or universal utility, should they agree to a loan. Professor De Morgan, Sir D. Brewster, and Sir A. J. Ellis, the chairmen of the occasion, have been initiated into the whole mystery, and are said to approve of the system.

VARIETIES.

Why is a man a K. C. B.?—Why is a king a king?

A German writer says a young girl is a fishing rod; the eyes are the hook, the smile the bait, the lover the gulch, and marriage the batter in which he is fried.

"I think," said a fellow the other day, "I should make a good member of Parliament, for I use their language. I received two bills a short time since, with requests for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the table—the other to be read that day six months."

The following estimate, founded on the last United States census, has been made of the probable amount which it costs the individual members of the different Churches in that country to sustain them:—A Baptist or Methodist, \$3.40; a Presbyterian, \$7; a Congregationalist, \$10; a Roman Catholic, \$14; an Episcopalian, \$18; a Reformed Dutch, \$22; a Unitarian, \$23.

PLAY AND DIS-PLAY.—A young man engaged in teaching mutes was explaining by signs the use of the particle "dia," and requested one of them to write on the blackboard a sentence showing her knowledge of the sense of the prefix. A bright little one immediately wrote on the blackboard:—"Boys love to play, and girls to dis-play."

PRACTICAL JOKE OF AN INDIAN.—Some of the Sapsaw Indians are intense wags in their way. One of them having given a trader some annoyance, he told that in case he was seen again with a bottle he would be taken from him and thrown into the fire. A few days after the Indian appeared with a pin-flask in his blanket, as usual; but the trader was as good as his word, and demanded the bottle, which the Indian gave up, and started for the door. The trader threw the flask into the stove, upon which whistling went the stove, and out came the windows, the trader following close behind. The next time that man burns an Indian whiskey bottle he will examine it to see whether its contents are of "Dupont's make," or gunpowder.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.—When the brave Corporal Gaithness was asked after the battle of Waterloo, if he was not afraid, he replied, "Afraid! why, I was in the battles of the Peninsula!" And having it explained that the question merely related to a fear of losing the day, he said, "No, no; I didn't fear that I was only afraid we should be a killed before we had time to win it."

MINUTE WORKMANSHIP OF THE SUN.—Critics have long been at war as to the power of the hand to baffle the power of sight, by work almost infinitely minute. Optical work is exceedingly delicate, a thousandth part of an inch being quite a considerable space. Mr. Roskin asserted, and Mr. Kingley proved, that Turner's dots and lines were finer than the finest work done upon such lenses as those of Lord Roskin's telescope. By-and-by the sun may be able to distance even the artist's pencil in producing small, yet perfect work. A friend has sent from Melbourne a copy of the Colonial Land Act for 1855, done in the lithographic Department of the Land Office in that city, so minute as to be scarcely visible to the eye, the whole fifty-two pages, folio, being printed on a bit of paper about the size of a bank-note. The dainty production is the work of Mr. Moore.—Bulletin.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

177. MADOC (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

A Canadian steamship *Pavian*, with news to date, arrived off Father Point on the 5th inst. The House of Commons on the 24th, Mr. Cardwell the government was without official notice of the alleged Fenian demonstration against the House of Commons, on the 25th, the bill giving the declaration of conformity to the liturgy of the Church of England by f. flows of colleges passed by 208 against 183.

Relations of Austria and Italy had assumed a new aspect. Private telegrams to the Monitor assert that precise arrangements have been made between Austria and Prussia, the latter consenting to the Austrian proposal for a mutual armament.

Gazette of Bavaria confirms this intelligence that all danger of war in Germany is removed, and the Paris Constitutionnel accepts the statement as correct.

Paris telegraph says the reports of a treaty of peace between Prussia and Italy are absolutely unfounded.

rumor of the violation of Austrian territory by Italian volunteers, consequent engagement, has been proved false. The attitude of Austria continues peaceful.

Paris telegraph reports that the Austrian government has refused all the land and naval forces to be placed on a war footing by the Italian cabinet. The Emperor Napoleon had to the Italian cabinet that he will in no way Italy in case of an attack upon Austria. Vienna cabinet is said to have addressed a note to the Prussian and other European courts, telling them that the Austrian armaments are not necessary by the proceedings of the Italian cabinet.

It is stated that Austria, relying upon the aid of the Prussian King, is said to use measure of force against Russia unopposed.

von Bismarck continued in ill health. In reply to the address in favor of peace presented by the Berlin chamber of commerce, he said that, if possible, avoid war, but the government did not be guided by considerations of economy alone. If war became necessary, the cabinet in the tried readiness of the chamber of commerce.

April 27th.—No news of the City of London and Propontis, both of which are now rapidly overdone.

Steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 23rd inst., arrived at Halifax on the 29th April, arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst.

Steamer *Propontis* arrived at Liverpool on the 24th, with the passengers of the steamship *City of London* on board. On the 2nd of April, the *Washington* lost her propeller, and proceeded upon under canvas. On the 12th she lost her propeller. Shortly afterwards, in lat. 40, long. 23, the *Washington* fell in with the *City of Washington* and the passengers. The *City of Washington* under sail with a temporary rudder, for own assistance was to be sent to her. News of safety was received with great delight at Halifax.

House of Commons on the 26th, the debate Reform bill was continued. On the 27th, the debate took place. After many speeches, Mr. Cardwell on the side of the Opposition with force and forcible speech, denouncing Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of American principles, which he said was unfitted for England. At one o'clock on the morning Mr. Gladstone made the usual morning the American government concerning the Opposition tactics. At three in the morning, amidst much excitement, the debate took place, the number for the bill being against it 213.—Government majority 5.

The papers generally regard the vote as a government victory only in name, but in reality a defeat. There are various speculations as to the course the ministers will adopt.—The last despatch says that it is at the ministry will not resign.

The German news is conflicting. There is considerable uneasiness as to the relations between Austria and Italy, but the Italian government denies having any warlike intention.

It is stated that an Austrian despatch delivered at Berlin on the 24th announced that Austria had not immediately begun to disarm on account of fresh complications having arisen with Italy.

The official North German Zeitung of the 24th says:—Increased armaments of Austria forbid the disarmament of the Prussian forces. Should Austria attack Italy, Prussia will not consent to see the Italian army disabled. Austria must reduce her establishment to a peaceful footing on the Italian as well as Prussian frontier, or must otherwise expect an increase of Prussian armaments.

The latest intelligence says that no solution of the German difficulty is apparent. Mutual recrimination continues. Prussia and Italy throwing the onus on Austria, and vice versa.

It is reported that Austria informed the British and French ambassadors that if their governments will guarantee the neutrality of Italy, then Italy will disarm.

It is reported that a decree has been issued, placing the Italian army on a war footing.

Great military preparations were making in Venetia.

The Fenian Fizzle.

The Fenian fury in New York appears to be turned upon the leaders. O'Mahony has been arrested and tried. was made to disgorge and depose, and it is now the intention to arrest and try Stephens on his arrival, which was anticipated on the 9th. He is accused of complicity in the acts for which O'Mahony was tried.

Captain Wm. H. Grace, who claims to be one of the oldest Fenians in New England, has published a communication in the Boston Post, detailing the recent abortive attempt to invade the eastern British provinces. He says that the expedition was approved by O'Mahony and commanded by Kilian, that the latter asserted that an iron war vessel loaded with arms was to meet them at Eastport, and a landing on British territory was to be made on the night of their arrival, and that after the expedition had started, O'Mahony countermanded the sailing of the vessel, and threw other obstacles in the way, which led to its failure. Captain Grace denounces O'Mahony, and urges all good Fenians to rally under the banner of Gen. Sweeney.

The Fenian Senators were present at the preliminary session held in New York on the 5th. A inquiry is to be made into Stephens's management of the Irish department, and he is said to be held morally responsible for the fleeing of the brotherhood in America.

It is stated that Captain Nichols, Chief of the Hamilton police, has discovered further ample testimony for the conviction of Murphy and his fellow conspirators.

A New Reciprocity Treaty.—La Mitrée, of Montreal, asserts that a new Reciprocity Treaty between British North America and the United States is agreed upon. Some concessions, but of small importance, have been made to the States. Two points are settled, namely, that both parties are authorized to increase their armaments on the Lake, and that the United States bind themselves to respect by force, if need be, any Fenian attempt upon the British provinces.

The New York Times, in an article on "Canada—the fishery question," says:—The truth is, that for certain qualities of lumber, and also for barley and long wool, we must continue to a very large extent dependent upon Canada; and the extra cost of these articles in our markets, produced by customs duties,

will fall upon our own people as consumers, not upon the Provincial Farmer or lumberman.

The Kingston News says that cattle are being shipped from the States, notwithstanding the imposition of the 2 1/2 per cent. duty. The steamer *Bay of Quinte* brought 133 head from Belleville, which were immediately shipped across the lake.

U. S. DUES ON ANIMALS.—We did not think our friendly neighbours would long continue to allow Canadian cattle to be imported into the United States free of duty, and accordingly we find that the indefatigable and enlightening Mr. Morrill has succeeded in getting a Bill passed through the House of Representatives, authorizing a duty of 2 1/2 per cent. at 10 cents to be levied on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and all other live animals imported from foreign countries. Mr. Morrill, in reporting the Bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, gave as a reason for pressing its immediate passage, that he understood that Canadians were sending sheep over the border and having them shorn on this side, so as to evade the duty on wool. We are inclined to think that there has not often been a box of so important a nature imposed in such an unglorious hurry on such a very ridiculous pretence of urgent necessity. It would seem as if the representatives of the popular will in the neighbouring Republic were really actuated, as has often been stated, by sheer spite and malice against Canadians, and without the slightest regard as to what effect it might have upon their own people, or what interests might suffer from their unconsidered action. As far as Canada is concerned, we care not what they do. They have nearly done their worst, and what have they accomplished? They have succeeded in detaching from the ranks of well-wishers of the United States many a man who was previously an unswerving ally at heart. They have compelled us to draw closer together, and have united still more closely our connections with the Mother Country. They have forced us to seek new outlets for our produce, and to become purchasers directly in markets where hitherto they have always acted as our middlemen, and pocketed the profits of the lucrative agency. They have not succeeded in accomplishing what they intended to accomplish. They have tried to hedge themselves in with a lofty air, but the necessities of their own citizens compelled the importation of whatever we had to sell of lumber, of wheat, of cattle, horses, and many other things, and the tariff which they sought to wound us has been turned against themselves; and they, not we, have been the losers. We would earnestly advise Mr. Morrill to try his hand again, and this time to advise legislation which will altogether exclude from the United States all foreign productions whatsoever. Let the Great Republic be self-supporting altogether. Let the farmer feed the manufacturer, and the manufacturer furnish the farmer. Let itation after the Japanese fashion be the grand aim of all enlightened legislation, and as history is said to repeat itself, so let it be seen how very nearly the modern barbarism of the West is akin to the ancient barbarism of the East.—*T. A. S. Review.*

The probability of Confederation, as well as of the establishment of direct trade relations between the British North American Provinces and the West Indies, has already suggested the idea of forming a British American Steamship Company, connecting Montreal and Quebec with the chief ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

MOVING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament has been adjourned "for the despatch of business" on the eighth of June.

Ottawa, May 8, 1867.—It is reported in well informed circles that parliament has been called chiefly with a view to pushing certain important measures rendered necessary by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. The session will probably last some four or five weeks and then will be adjourned until some time in the Fall, perhaps a November, when it is expected that all obstacles to confederation will have been removed.

AND SOVIET POLICE 277

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~~RE~~ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Halifax Station:

Day Express going East. 11 35 A. M.
Night Express going East. 12 05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East. 10 30 P. M.
Day Express going West. 7 15 P. M.
Night Express going West. 7 15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West. 11 30 A. M.
Montreal Time.



AND NORTH RIDING NEWS

MAPOC, SATURDAY, MAY 12.

The public entertainment to Mr. Hayes, at Moon's Hotel, on Wednesday evening, previous to his departure for Canada, was, practically a success, as a mark of the high regard in which that gentleman is held by the people among whom he has passed the last ten years of his life. The dinner, as it was got up by M. Moon in something of a little extra to his usual excellent style, and the attendance was numerous—the Village being well represented by its leading men, and although this is a busy season for the farmers, several from the more distant parts of the Township, being present; and amongst the company we noticed some of the earliest settlers on the Hastings Road, and several gentlemen from the Township of Tudor. Among those who made their appearance on the occasion, were—

C. Turbull, E. D. O'Flann, C. G. Wilson, C. F. Allen, J. H. Nooney, T. S. Egan, A. Wright, C. Keenan, J. Richardson, A. Foster, J. B. Ross, J. Daly, J. P. Smith, H. Elliot, F. and S. A. Kelly, T. Cross, G. D. Lawes, J. L. Lyall, E. Vandekerck, R. F. G. y. John Bull, - Gidding, R. Yankelch, W. C. Lloyd, P. Van derkerk, G. Young, J. Bostman, - Groat, Jas. Maitland, Dr. Loomis, J. Loomis, E. Bentley, - Bentley Dr. L. and Dr. de.

The Chair was occupied by A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden of the County, who was most ably supported by T. S. Agar, Esq., Local Superintendent of Education, as Vice Chair.

When the substantials were disposed of, the CHAIRMAN rose to commence the business of the evening. He stated that only three invitations had been issued, and of these, two gentlemen were present, the representatives of the *Mercury* and *Hastings Chronicle*. He took note from Mr. BOWELL, of the *Intelligence*, which he would read:—

* Mr. DEAR SMALLFIELD.—I had, until a few minutes past, intended being with you this evening but causes have arisen.

"I regret this the more, because nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have honest testimony to the worth of our gas. It is a public event, and a private gentleman. Having taken exception in my capacity as a journalist, I am indebted, to the office which he held, I had intended to have a letter from him to be signed to the Government, to make the firm justice by stating frankly that for a number of years it had been the policy of the Government to keep the gas supply in the hands of a few large companies, and to keep the public out of it."

"Thanking you for your enjoyment of the evening's events, may we add that the loss of one of our greatest citizens may mean in the more correctly to appreciate and value our 'first lady.'"

"I am, &c."
"A. DAVELL"

The loyal and patriotic toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," "The Governor General," "The Army and Navy," coupled with the "Volunteers and Militia of Canada" (responded to by Captain Richardson of the Military School, and Captain Rowe, also a graduate of the Military School, having been drunk with the customary enthusiasm).

The CHAIRMAN then rose to propose the toast of the evening, and said it gave him great pleasure to see so many gentlemen present, and in the peculiar circumstances that had called them together. He wondered at the extraordinary changes of the last ten years. When the Hastings Road was made and opened for

settlement in it was announced, that an Agent was appointed, to inquire into the results and how many people expressed the idea that it never was a fair settler. He would remember Mr. Joyce making a visit to his office, and he concluded that he did not look like a very dangerous person, as some had been led to believe. There were no settlers then, on the road beyond Malaga; now there were settlers a hundred miles back, with fair cultivation, little built schools in operation, and many

After various months of progress, He felt that the energy, intelligence, and devotion exhibited by Mr. Hayes in the discharge of his duties had much to do with that successful and satisfactory result. He felt also that a great change had taken place in the social position and relations of the village since Mr. Hayes came amongst them. He (Mr. H.) went heartily into any scheme for the benefit of the place, and the people were sure to find him in all such matters liberal, kind-hearted and energetic in all such

maters. Hocking County owed a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Hayes, not only by this from disinterested friends at all round us, North, South, East and West. This meeting was a tribute for services rendered. He felt a great restraint in speaking in Mr. Hayes' presence, because it looked like flattery; but he

could say, with all sincerity, that when the people heard that he was going to leave us, there was a deep feeling throughout the whole community. The people felt a universal sorrow and regret at his being called away; but Mr. Hayes was obliged to look out for more remunerative employment elsewhere; and there was only one opinion as to the short-sightedness of the Government.

for our own people, of the Government in allowing a valuable public officer to leave his public service for the want of a fair remuneration. He had had great promise in knowing Mr. Lloyd for the last 10 years. There was a ways fore-cast of promoting our social gatherings, literary and scientific societies; and whatever was expedient to promote the well-being of the people, and he felt that he was

that in losing him, we were losing an important link connecting the social intercourse.—The fishing ground area is useful in character, since it was first laid out, and although the land was not so good as some people hoped still it was certain that many of the settlers had sneezed, and that there was some good land and large amounts of produce raised. What you can do to help the people is to

However any Agent could have done to make the
 "frankness" of the people plain, Mr Hayes had
 not; and he felt safe in saying that there was an
 almost unanimous feeling of gratitude towards Mr.
 Hayes on the part of the settlers and of regret at his
 departure. — As an instance of this, the Chairman
 read an extract from a letter from one of the oldest
 settlers, expressive of the greatest sorrow at Mr.
 Hayes' departure, because he did not think that

They would ever get another man that would have the interest of the settlers at heart. Mr. Hayes had been able to protect and advise them as he believed. He believed that the settlement would suffer for want of his services for a few years longer in obtaining roads into good tracts of land. This part of the country would then settle fast, particularly the south.

to carry the settlement at Eagle Lake." The writer of the letter, Mr. P. Noyent, was well known to most of us as one of the earliest settlers and a man of considerable worth, and the *(the Worker)* felt that Mr. Noyent's letter was only giving expression to the universal feeling of all. He felt it was all but impossible to replace Mr. Hayes by the same style of writing. For while, as Noyent, he was undoubtedly a

to contact with men of every class and all gradations of the social scale; all of whom he pleased and made friends of, he was also, by intellectual culture and the habits and manners of the best society, in-

valuable in his social relations to the village and county. The Chairman then proposed "Our Guest," which was received with the liveliest demonstrations of applause, the whole company joining in the heartiest manner in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. HAYES replied as follows :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—Occasions like the present are at all times calculated to create and develop emotion in the coldest hearts, and it is peculiarly so in my case, for not only am I strongly affected, Sir, by your warm address, and the

inferred, that my work, which was of a kind, and the cordial response which has been tendered to the trust, but the occasion in itself is one of peculiar importance and significance to me. It is, in effect, the culminating point or acme of the last ten years of my life,—ten years enthusiastically devoted to public service, and for which the only reward I can hope to reap consists in the approval testified by this meeting.

Then, Mr. Chairman, I cannot but feel emotions far too deep for my language at my command to express. I cannot but feel, at the time of separation approaches, the strongest feelings of regret at breaking the ties which so long have bound us all together in unbroken harmony and friendship. (Applause)

There is also Sir inevitably a certain regret and a feeling of leaving a sphere in which I felt that I was doing some good to the Province at large, and to the seedling in particular. That you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, feel that I was useful in my place, your presence here to night is the best possible proof, and I assure you that I accept it as a true and warm-hearted testimony of your approval—as a true tribute of friendship unflattered by any of the sel-

self-motives which sometimes form a large share of political and of other reasons of a similar character. (Hear, hear.) Rest assured, gentlemen, that I accept it in the same spirit, and that I shall ever cherish with lingering remembrance the memory of those years, and that what-^{er} distance may separate us, I can never forget the kindnesses of a people of North Hastings. (Applause.)

I had in me some of the qualities that are fit for the work. I felt the greatest enthusiasm for the cause which I then and now consider to be the greatest cause of our country—its advancement in settlement and population; and if I now leave that service, it is not from any failure in my enthusiasm in the cause.

of settlement, or from any dislike of the work, but simply and purely because under our narrow and restrictive Land policy I feel the position of an Agent to be anomalous, and the service does not afford the means of a respectable subsistence to its agents, nor does it hold out those prospects of future advancement and reward which would warrant a man in con-

...to devote himself, without present remuneration, to his very arduous and responsible duties. It may be, Sir, that my abandoning of the service after ten years faithful labour, and accompanied as it is by a very general expression of regret from the people of the County, may have a good effect. It may perhaps to some extent in raising our Legation to the

...cessity for an earnest grappling with the Land
...stion, and if so, though I may not reap any pecu-
...reward from an enlightened policy, I shall have
...gratification of having earnestly struggled for re-
...ment and in your approval and praise I have
...share in the highest reward a man can seek in this
...world. For, after all, what are titles and worldly
...honors and fame, but the figures or external repre-

...entations of approval by our fellow-men, and I have
...re-to-night the real thing itself - (hear, hear, and
...where). I would like, S.R. on this, which will proba-
...be the last opportunity I shall enjoy of address-
...ing an audience in North Hastings, to give you some
...information about the settlements to the North of us,
...and I shall recall some of the more prominent features in
...his history of the past ten years in connection therewith.

[This very interesting portion of Mr. Hayes' address we are obliged to defer till next week. The conclusion was as follows:—]

Those figures, Sir, show a steady rate of progress, and even now, though the population has not increased during the last three years, the people on the upper part of the road are doing well. They raise good

rops and have large numbers of live stock. Should the lead-mines of Tule and Lake be worked as probably as is expected, and a liberal land policy be adopted including the permanent settlement of the interior question, I have no fear for the future of our stock country. I believe with Mr. Shanley and other stock men who have given evidence on the sub-

that the country between the Ottawa and Lake
Erie, and South of Lake Nipissing is fully equal, if
not much superior, in an Agricultural point of view
to the New England States, and that it is capable of
sustaining and will sustain a very large population.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 178.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

By the steamship City of Paris, arrived at New York, European intelligence to the 3rd instant has been received.

Contrary to general expectation the British ministry refused to regard the close vote on the Reform bill as equivalent to a defeat. Mr. Gladstone announced that the Franchise bill would be pressed on, but a bill for the redistribution of seats would be introduced on the 7th, so that both might be considered together. In reply to an inquiry if the government would stand by the bill, he said—As long as the bill stands we stand; if it falls we fall.

The liberal papers rejoice that an issue is now plain and that the liberal members must now face a pure and simple question, without the protection of an evasive amendment.

The Jamaica commissioners had arrived home. There is nothing official as to their report, but the Times anticipates it will justify martial law, but censure subsequent proceedings.

A police constable had been shot in Dublin by a Fenian.

The German question continues warlike, but the relations of Austria and Italy are decidedly menacing. Both governments deny aggressive designs, but both are represented as preparing vigorously for war.

The Italian parliament had promptly voted authority to the government to raise means for the defence of the country.

A popular meeting took place in Naples in favour of the government armaments, and unusual enthusiasm was represented to exist throughout Italy in view of probable war.

It is asserted that the Italian government has called out 150,000 men.

The Austro-Serbo war at Venetia was computed at 260,000 men.

The London Times says.—There can be no doubt that the Italian government desires war as the only means of extrication from its exceedingly false and difficult situation.

The Austro-Prussian relations show no improvement. The Berlin despatches talk of probable increased armaments by Prussia.

There was a severe panic on 'change in London and Paris; funds and securities are all materially depressed.

The Bank of England has advanced its rate of interest to 7 per cent.

Napoleon presided at a special council of ministers on the 30th ult.,—report says to consider the proposition that Austria and Italy should simultaneously disarm. One rumour says it was determined at the meeting to prevent Italy taking the aggressive, and insist on her accepting the Austrian proposition.

The Italian fleet had left Genoa, destination unknown. It is stated that the Austrian iron-clads have received orders to put to sea. Their destination is believed to be the German ocean and the Baltic.

The Vienna Gazette publishes a notice that an increased number of army surgeons is required.

A Florence telegram says that a proclamation was issued by the Minister of War, calling under arms the soldiers on unlimited furloughs.

The Canadian steamer Moravian, from Liverpool on the 3rd, via Londonderry on the 4th, passed Father Point on the 14th, on her way to Quebec.

In the House of Commons on the 2nd, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was rejected by nineteen majority.

The steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool on the 2nd for New York, has put back with the cholera on board. Two deaths occurred before she reached Queenstown from Liverpool. The National steamship line have decided to stop German emigration through their vessels. The government has ordered a full examination of all German emigrants before their admission to England. The cholera made its first appearance among the German emigrants while they were in Liverpool.

Mr. Gladstone's budget repeals the duty on timber

and paper, and proposes an arrangement for the reduction of the national debt.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND ITALY.—The German Italian question remains unchanged.

Italy has telegraphed to the French government that an engagement has been entered into not to attack Austria.

Intelligence from Vienna, Berlin and Florence continues menacing. Armaments were vigorously pushed forward in Austria, and goods trains had been suspended on the Trieste railroad in order to quicken military transportation. At Berlin it was expected that a further augmentation of the Prussian army would be made, and rumors had been current, but proved false, that Prussian troops had actually entered Saxony.

A Florence telegram to the Paris Temps states positively that Gen. La Marmora was about to assume command of the army, and be succeeded in the ministry by Baron Ricasoli.

Rumours were again current in Paris that England and France would offer to mediate between Austria and Prussia, but were not generally credited.

The Prussian note of April 28th, in reply to the Austrian despatch of the 26th, expresses surprise that Austria should have withdrawn her forces from Bohemia only to continue armaments, &c., and that the Imperial government has not called on the middle States to disarm. Prussia, says the despatch, is still ready to reduce her army to a peace footing if Austria will fully carry into effect her consent to take similar measures.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says Italy began to arm a month ago, at the time when the two German powers were in the height of their dispute. Austria was about to disarm when the pride of the Emperor was aroused by the preparations which Italy had commenced with the view of striking a blow in case of war between Austria and Prussia. Austria then began to arm instead of disarming, and Italy returned menace for menace.

The Fenian Fizzle.

James Stephens, the Fenian "Chief Organizer," arrived at New York on the 10th inst., and was welcomed by a committee of the F.B., and by thousands of Irishmen who had been anxiously looking for him. In familiar conversation with the reporters for the press, who were at once in attendance upon so great a man, as soon as he had taken up his quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, Mr. Stephens undescended to give a few hints concerning the objects of his mission, and confidently asserted that the Irish army would fight on its own soil ere the expiration of the present year. It is given out that he has come to America simply at the request of the Fenian leaders, to repair the breach that has been made in the ranks in the United States by the quarrels of O'Mahony and Roberts; that it never occurred to him to leave Ireland to secure his own personal safety, which was well cared for by his friends in Dublin, where the Fenian police is so much better than those of the authorities there, that he regards his information concerning the movements of the British government as much more nearly correct than anything they can learn of the Fenian movement, and that he will return to Ireland as soon as he can succeed in uniting the brotherhood in the States.—Stephens has not said much in public yet, but has promised a long speech at a great demonstration to be held in Jones' Wood.

O'Mahony has resigned his position as Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood and agent of the Irish Republic; and Stephens has accepted the resignation, because O'Mahony, in sanctioning the attempt to capture Campbell's island, "not only gave proof of weakness, but committed a crime less excusable"

in him than in any other man, as the project, however successful, would have resulted in their ruin.

Killian has been removed from the post of treasurer. It is not known what amount still remains in the Fenian treasury, but a prominent Fenian has stated that the whole sum now reserved to aid the cause of Irish liberty, is less than five hundred dollars! The funds, at any rate, must be inconveniently low for the great task, as Stephens has issued an order calling on all circles in the United States to subscribe towards the movement in Ireland, and to send all moneys to him at his headquarters at the hotel.

Killian has issued a long explanation about his Campbell's enterprise, which he asserts is merely balked in one of several aims sought to be accomplished; and he says he sees signs enough to convince him that the balking in this particular is merely temporary and may be overcome. His hope is to bring about complications that will provoke a war between the United States and Great Britain.

Stephens is trying to win the Roberts-Sweeney faction over to his view, but the task, it is thought will not be an easy one. The Senate is not recognized by the Chief Organizer—and the Roberts party believe that the day has passed when any insurrection in the fatherland would be successful, and that resistance to "British tyranny" there, would be followed by the reckless slaughter of the people. In addition to this, Sweeney's war movement is now in process of development, and the Senate cannot abandon him. An interview had, however, taken place between Stephens and Roberts, and it is reported that the former declared his readiness to co-operate with Gen. Sweeney, if by so doing the union of the brotherhood could be accomplished.

The bonds of the Republic of Ireland by the 'Constitutional' brotherhood under Roberts and Sweeney, have been exhibited to the senate. Each man took \$5,000, exclusive of their immense personal subscriptions at the last session. Nothing, says the Herald, but the rush of a near culmination could impress these rulers with this extraordinary spirit at this moment.

EASTPORT, May 12.—A party of ladies and gentlemen, in a pleasure-boat from Robinson last night, were fired into by an English steamer lying off St. Andrews. The ball struck near the boat and ricocheted, and caught up the ground in front of a house in Eastport. The ball was sent here to Admiral Bogg's day.

A despatch from Eastport, Maine, dated the 11th, says:—

"Acting Admiral Bogg has just left here in the steamer De Soto, to demand an explanation from the commander of the English steamer at St. Andrews in regard to firing into the pleasure boat off Robinson's wharf, of Americans on board."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The several corps of volunteers in the province will assemble at Quebec on Thursday, the 24th inst., and fire a *feu de joie* in the usual manner, in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, at the garrisons of Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London. The volunteers will act in conjunction with her Majesty's troops, in case the officers when commanding the garrisons at those stations should desire such co-operation.

It is reported at Portsmouth and Davenport that, in the event of a flotilla of gunboats being stationed in the Canadian Lakes, the command will be in the hands of Capt. Burgoyne, V.C.

It is stated that Viscount Monk will be shortly to visit the English Poet.

The Navy and the Minister, unarmoured gunboats of horse power, are ordered to be completed at Portsmouth as speedily as possible, for service in North American waters. Two other gunboats of the same class are expected to be commissioned also, for the same destination.

Le Canadienne has left Quebec on her usual summer trip, to protect the Gulf Fisheries, Captain Fortin in command.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Tu
Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, in Advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE

FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:

Five lines, first insertion	0 25
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Five to ten lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 25
More than ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 67
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 33

All Communications for the MERCURY to be ad
dressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post
Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where
Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their
copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements
will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTER
LY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on
the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:
Day Express going East, 11:25 A. M.
Night Express going East, 12:15 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10:57 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7:15 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7:15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11:30 A. M.
Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Another Dinner to Mr. Hayes.

The settlers along the line of the Hastings
Road, and adjacent parts of the Township of
Tudor—not content with the manifestation of
their regard for the retiring Agent exhibited
by the attendance of many of them at the public
dinner in Madoc last week—determined to
give a further expression of their grateful
senses of the pleasant relations which have subsisted
between themselves and him for so
many years past, by offering him the compli-
ment of a dinner on their own account and
on their own ground. As the period during
which he will remain is fast drawing to a
close, but short notice could be given, never-
theless they mustered in good force from con-
siderable distances, at Golding's Hotel, Mill-
bridge ("the Jordan") on Thursday evening,
the 17th inst. Including a numerous party
of Mr. Hayes' friends from Madoc, about fifty
sat down to a very substantial and excel-
lent repast, which proved, notwithstanding the
"hardness" of the country in which they
live, and of the times and difficulties through
which they have passed, that the settlers
know how to, and can procure the wherewithal
to enjoy it, amidst upon fitting occasion.
The Chair was occupied by John Lloyd, Esq.,
J. P., and the Vice-Chair by W. Harper,
Esq., Township Clerk. Among the company
assembled were T. C. Wallbridge, Esq.,
M. P. P. for North Hastings, Major Norman,
W. H. Carpenter, Esq., Reeve, and A. Jolly,
Esq., ex-Reeve, and Messrs. J. Bull, F. Lloyd,
I. P. Penner, R. Holland, B. McKilligan, R.
VanKleeck, C. Anthonis, E. Good, Gunter,
Bigelow, Eldridge, O'Neill, Kemp, Cam-
pion, J. Anthonis, Nichol, — Graham, and
other old and well known residents of Tudor.
The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Mr. Mc-
Killigan spoke in the highest terms of Mr.

Hayes, and the sentiments they expressed
were most cordially endorsed, but the late por-
tion of the week at which the dinner took
place prevents our giving even an outline of
their remarks or of the speeches of Mr. Wall-
bridge and of the Guest of the evening.
The proceedings were enlivened by a number
of songs, capably sung by Messrs. Hall, Pig-
den, Murphy, R. Scott, Dr. Elmer, and Major
Norman; and altogether the evening was passed
in the pleasantest manner, there being no
lack of social accomplishments and geniality
on the part of the "backwoodsmen" of Tu-
dor. They were fully determined to have a
good time generally, and having brought the
business of eating and speaking to a satisfac-
tory conclusion, adjourned to Mr. Bull's store,
to join the ladies, when dancing was kept up
with great spirit and thorough enjoyment for
several hours afterwards.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Two gentlemen connected
with the staff of the Provincial Geological Survey
department arrived in Madoc on Saturday last,
and have during the past week been busily engaged in
prosecuting an examination of the special character-
istics of the geological formation of this Township.
We have not yet enjoyed the opportunity of an inter-
view, but we understand that they are desirous of
being made acquainted with the localities of any de-
posits of mineral, &c., &c., which owners of property
may have reason to believe are to be found on their
farms; and are ready to report on the nature of any
specimens which may be forwarded to them.

BUTTER INSPECTION.—The merchants of Madoc
have agreed to have in future a regular inspection of
all butter offered for sale, and have appointed Mr.
Isles as Inspector. Three grades of quality will be
established—and the prices ruling at present are:
1st, one shilling; 2nd, ten-pence half-penny; and
3rd, nine-pence. The regulation is a very good one
and will have a tendency to bring about an improve-
ment in the quality of all butter brought to market.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday last was a very warm
day, and was followed on Sunday by a copious fall of
rain. The next morning there was a sharp frost, and
the temperature has since continued quite cool. The
growth of vegetation is by no means rapid, but rather
backward for this season of the year.

"That Tempest"

The Mercury of Madoc, has honored us with a notice which
we regret to find since both disingenuous and hypercritical.
It is not our intention to follow our contemporary through his
various technical sentences, but shall simply confine our remarks
to one or two points in the notice appended to our remarks
last week. In the first place, the "epigrammatic verdict of one of
the soundest Conservatives of the North Riding," is appreciable
just in proportion to the honesty and ability to judge of the
person who rendered it. Had the Mercury given us the name
of the person who should have been enabled to judge, there being many
who delight to style themselves "sound Conservatives," who do
all they can to destroy the unity and, consequently, power
of the party. Whether such an one be who rendered the
opinion, we are left in doubt.
If the Mercury will turn to the proceedings of the County
Council, reported in the Intelligencer of February 16th, 1886,
he will find the resolution to which we referred. No one is
supposed that that body was or is infallible, nor do we know what
the appointment of County Valuers has to do with a resolution
in favour of a charter for a railway, unless it is introduced
to draw the attention of the reader from the real point at issue,
which has unfortunately been the case in the Intelligencer's con-
tributions by those who have no good reason to offer for obstructing
the scheme. The introduction of irrelevant matter may lead
to mystery, but those people are sufficiently intelligent to discover
the thing covered, that overrules the whole attempt to create
capital out of a proper and legitimate suit.
The Mercury owes his remarks with the following caustic
and would be witty query:

"In conclusion, we ask our witty big brother if he is
sharp enough to guess what we meant when we say, with re-
ference to his article, that 'the tip of a Jacob's voice, but the
hand are the hands of Esau.'"

We cordially admit that we are not sharp enough to guess
what he means, for the following reason: We never lived
among the Jacobites, and consequently have not that valuable
talent, and so we never sell our editorial columns to others to

publish themselves at the expense of their neighbours, either
politically or otherwise, but always express our own views
and opinions, and are totally at a loss to understand the drift of
the Mercury's insinuations. Perhaps he will enlighten us.
The Intelligencer takes very good care not to let
readers judge for themselves whether the notice
which we "honoured" it, is, or is not, "both dis-
ingenuous and hypercritical," but "burkes" it, and
did a preceding article, in which we showed the
exception practised to prevent a reporter being pro-
secuted when the "legitimate and proper act" was passed
by the Township Council; although it could find space
for nearly a column when it wanted to ridicule
first remarks on the subject. We, however, have
the slightest objection to our readers having the
benefit of the Intelligencer's comments in full, that they
may take a lesson in the art of dodging questions
may not be found convenient to answer.

One of our queries the Intelligencer has con-
tended to reply to. Accordingly we have looked
into the report of the County Council proceedings,
Feb. 16; and what do we find? That the "some-
what similar resolution" referred to was "not the
Railway from Belleville to Marmora" "of the village
of Tweed, BRIDGEWATER, and Madoc," (as per the
resolution passed by the Madoc Council in compliance
with Mr. Flint's request), but to this effect: "Aid
for a grant of land in aid of building a railway from
Marmora via the Valley of the M^oi a,"—which is
the phraseology employed by Mr. Flint in his
application for a charter, but happens to be that
of Mr. Wallbridge's intent. As everybody knows
that the special object of the Township Council's
resolution is, that Mr. Flint shall make use of it to
off the scheme of the Member for North Hastings
it strikes us, under the circumstances, that the use
of the phrase "somewhat similar resolution," is just
little bit "disingenuous" on the part of the In-
telligencer.

Our contemporary having defended the Town-
ship Council's resolution on the ground that the Coun-
cil had passed a "somewhat similar one"—im-
plying thereby that the County Council could not
make mistakes—we asked, substantially, if that Coun-
cil had not done wrong in appointing two of
own members County Valuers, in violation, as we
believe, of Law. If we are mistaken, why don't
the Intelligencer set us right, instead of "trying to
draw the attention of the reader from the real point at
issue," by the "introduction of irrelevant matter
about an 'attempt to create capital.' For what
or for what purpose, on our part, we should like
to know. When the Intelligencer answers our request
inquiry on the above point, it will be time enough
for us to enlighten it on the remark it is "totally at
loss to understand."

With us, the real point at issue is not the success
or defeat of this or that particular railroad scheme, but
to express our decided objection to "wire-pulling
and trickery in legislation, of which we saw too many
of the evils during a rather lengthened residence
in the "land of the gullesters;" and we shall continue
to protest against it, as we see occasion, regardless of
any covert attacks upon the soundness of our con-
servatism, or attempts like the above to put us out
of the pale of communion with the "party." The
constituted leaders of the party will have to take
what they are about, and do what is right, or they
will find that they are in danger of losing some
of their influence.

RAILWAY PETITION.—We noticed in the Bannock-
burn Post Office copies of a petition in connection
with a railway by the "Valley of the M^oi a" from
Tweed, thence to Bridgewater, &c. One copy is
signed by "Inhabitants of Tudor," but some of the
inhabitants of that Township, we found, were ignorant
that such a petition was in circulation. For
"information received," we are led to believe the
copies of the same petition are somewhere about the
village for signature, but where, is "not generally
known." What need is there for any secrecy about
the matter, if the use to be made of the petition is
proper and legitimate one?

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by Dr.
S. Pomeroy, Coroner, at Skoon, on Wednesday, the
6th inst. on the body of S. K. Rodgers. The deceased
who was about fifty years of age, was at Archibald's
tavern on the night of the 6th of April. He
came there on horseback from his own home, and

RECEIVED, MAY 10 1968

MOORLAND MARY.

With peacock eyes, and diamond hair,
With cheek as red, and round arms bare,
With teeth as white and diamond smile;
A bonnet fair and pure white;
A small stomach, but so lovely thick,
And ready bosom at her side,
Gains hair with berries, red and blue,
And heather buds of many a hue;
And steps as light as any fairy—
I met the little Moorland Mary.

Ye, ev'ry girl, will go with me,
My little second-maid to be;
And these soft feet you surely sing,
Repeat them to my darling ring;
And leave the hills of black and wild,
To watch and tend my darling child,
To cherish her I fondly love,
And tender, true, and faithful prove,
Till treasure you, sweet Moorland Mary,
O lady! listen to my tale,
And let my simple words prevail—
My mother's old, she's old and poor,
And scarce can totter to the door;
And she loves her, her only joy—
She has no other girl or boy;
Ah! while she lives, with her I'll stay,
But think of you when far away;
She says the grave will wait the weary,
And then I'll be Moorland Mary.

BREAKING A JAM.

(Concluded.)

What a scene it was, and how hopeless it seemed, that men could do anything amidst such a mighty reef of water! I had seen a jam on which three hundred rats had worked for three years before breaking it; but this looked worse: the snow-dotted river, hemmed in between precipices thirty feet high, and still further obstructed by the huge mass of timber piled up level with the banks, was boiling with impetuous rage. The timber itself was matted and interlaced in every conceivable manner; some places reared right on end, and the whole forming a mass fully thirty feet above the ordinary level of the water, but which was now pouring over it. To make the matter worse, I found that only about ten men had arrived; the rest, having lost their way, did not make their appearance until evening. After a careful examination, I found that the mischief was caused by one stick lying across the channel, and I thought if that could be cut, the jam would break; but this was an operation of such extreme danger, that all the men hung back, and refused to attempt it. The only portion of the stick visible was in the centre of the stream, the water, though pouring in masses over the sides of the jam, did not envelop the middle. My idea was to fasten a rope to the stick, and then cut it nearly through; then, by means of the rope, all hands could break it, and all might be well. At length one of the men agreed to go down with me; but after working a short time, he became frightened, and went on shore. All at once, the stick broke, and the jam began slowly to move. My first feeling was that of joy, for I remember thinking that I had made one thousand pounds; but that operation; and even after I had attained the summit of the jam, and the timber was beginning to break up, I did not apprehend any great danger. I had noticed one place above the rapid where the water eddied into shore, and I felt sure that by jumping in there, I should be able to catch some overhanging branches, and be all right; but when I reached the spot, it was changed, and the water on both sides was running like a mill-race. I still ran on, now thoroughly alarmed, jumping from stick to stick, hoping to find some chance to get ashore. But I soon saw that though I was going very fast up the timber, I was also going fast into the rapid. I immediately turned, and ran down, hoping that perhaps the timber might go through without breaking up; but before me, as I opened the rapid, I saw a sight that at once took away from me all hope of getting through alive. The banks, as I have said before, were about thirty feet high, and in the stream were here and there huge rocks, which broke the straight line of the channel; the whole ravine, as I now passed, elevated above, and about to make the fatal plunge into it, was one tumultuous heaving mass of timber; hardly any water could be seen; but the huge cliffs were thrown in all directions, many of them turning and over and over. I knew that no man could go through and live.

Hoping that at least I should be killed at once, I got down on a stick, and I distinctly remember seeing one of the men who had run down the rapid as soon as the jam broke, and managed to clamber down the rocks, making motions to me to seize his pole. I shouted to him: "I is no use," for I knew that I

should have pulled him in. An instant afterwards, I was struck in the back with a stick of timber, and this, which was the danger I most dreaded, proved the means of saving my life. I was thrown forward, and where I fell, the timber opened a little, and I slipped through. This was an extraordinary escape; for perhaps—no, tightly was the timber packed—no other part of the jam could I have done so, and it is to this I owe my life. From beyond, I had been accustomed to diving, and it at once occurred to me, that though I must be killed on the surface, I might perhaps live through, if I could keep below the timber; and I found I had just hit the channel, which formed a sort of canal perhaps six feet deeper than the main floor of the rapid. The timber not being able to fill this up, the water was rushing along in an unbroken mass; but I question whether I should have been able to keep down, if I had not fallen in with a small stick of red pine, which, from its weight, had sunk below the main body of the timber. In grasped this, placing my arm round it, but even in the fearful position I was in, I was cool enough to remember, that probably as we passed along my arm would be broken by contact with the rocks, so I changed the arm, merely putting my elbow on it. How anxiously I looked for light overhead! The noise was deafening, but all was dark. I have since calculated, by watching timber going through that I was about one and a quarter minutes under water, but to me it seemed never-ending. I had at last made up my mind that though it was certain death, up I must go, when I saw daylight beneath, and knew that we were through. I let go my stick, in my struck out for the surface. I don't know how, in my disabled state, I managed to do it, but I soon found myself lying on a stick of timber, and whirling round in an eddy at the foot of the rapid. My situation was still full of danger, for I now found I could not move; I felt paralysed with the blow I had received when knocked into the water; I was also fearfully bruised by scraping against the rocks under water. The same man who had offered me his pole as I went into the rapid, and, indeed, the only one who saw me go down—for the rest seeing me run up the jam, had gone up to help me—here nobly came to my assistance, and at the imminent risk of his life, succeeded in gaining the stick I was on. He said: "I need not ask you if you are hurt, for you would not lie there if you were not; can I help you?" I said: "No; but if I fall off, you must jump in on the other side of the stick, and hold me up." I told him he would likely be hurt, but he said he would stay by me until the men came up. We went spinning round for some time, for the men, when they did come, seemed afraid; but at length they succeeded in catching hold of the stick I was on, and I was saved.

For three days, I lay on the bank, unable to be moved; but thanks to a constitution that seems to defy bodily injury, I am now all right, except that my knee-cap was broken under water, and still pains me now and then; and this winter again sees me in the woods, again to drive timber, I hope with a better result, through the same rapid.

"SAVING HIS BACON."—A Bucky Escape.—At the period when Murat was about to invade Sicily, the Chevalier R—, paymaster-general of the Neapolitan forces, was travelling through Calabria, for the purpose of joining the army, having been to Naples to make arrangements for the transmission of a quantity of specie. He had sent on his servant before him to prepare his quarters at the town of —, expecting to arrive there himself at nightfall; but the day being very sultry, he had loitered on the road, and at nine o'clock in the evening found he was still a considerable distance from the proposed end of his journey. He was so much harassed and fatigued that he determined to put up for the night at the first convenient house. He at length entered an old romantic building on the roadside, inhabited by a man and his wife, the former a stout muscular figure, with a swarthy countenance almost wholly shrouded in a mask of dusky whiskers and moustaches.

The traveller was received with civility, and after partaking of a hearty supper, was conducted up an old, crazy staircase, to his apartment for the night. Not much fancying the appearance of the place, and finding as he looked on the door, he fixed a chair against it; and after carefully priming his pistols, put them carefully under his pillow. He had not been long in bed when he heard a noise below, as of persons entering the house; and some time afterwards, was alarmed by the sound of a man's footstep on the staircase. He then perceived a light through the crevice of the door, against which the man gently pressed for admittance, but finding some resistance, he thrust it open sufficiently to admit his head; he

then with extreme caution removed the chair, and entered the apartment.

The Chevalier then saw his host, with a lamp in one hand and a huge knife in the other, approaching the bed on tiptoe. The Chevalier cocked his pistol beneath the bedclothes, that the noise of the spring might not be heard.

When the man reached the side of the bed he held the light to the Chevalier's face, who pretended to be in a profound sleep; but contrived, nevertheless, to steal an occasional glance at his fearful host. The man soon turned from him, and after hanging the lamp on the bed-post, went to the other end of the room and brought to the bedside a chair, on which he immediately mounted, with the tremendous knife still in his hand.

At the very moment that the Chevalier was about to start up from the bed and shoot at him, the man in a hurried manner cut several enormous slices from a piece of bacon that was hanging over his bedstead, which had been wholly unnoticed before by the astute traveller. The host then passed the light before his eyes again, and left the room in the same cautious way in which he had entered it, and, unconscious of the danger he had created, returned to a crowd of new and hungry guests below stairs, who were of course not very sorry to perceive that he had "saved his bacon."

VARIETIES.

What is the best way to curb a wild young man? To bridle him.

In a coffee-house in London the following hint was once stuck up by a witty wag: "Gentlemen learning to spell are requested to use yesterday's papers."

A medical man asked his legal adviser how he could punish a servant who had stolen a sampler of valuable snuff. "I am not aware of any act," said the lawyer, "that makes it penal to take snuff."

A commercial gentleman stopping overnight at a hotel in the North, in the morning called for the Liverpool daily papers, when he was met with the cool reply, "We don't take village papers here."

The friends of a celebrated wit expressed some surprise that, at his age, and with his fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it necessary to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said. "My acquaintance began to say that I drank too much for a single man."

In an action for a breach of promise of marriage, the defendant's counsel asked the plaintiff, "Did the plaintiff enter into a positive agreement to marry?" "Not exactly," she replied; "but he courted me, and he told my sister that he intended to marry her out family."

A traveller stopped at an inn to breakfast, having drunk a cup of what was given to him. The servant asked, "What will you take, sir, tea or coffee?" "That depends upon circumstances," was the reply. "If what you gave me last was tea, I will coffee; if it was coffee, I will tea. I want a change."

It is better to be laughed at for not being married than to be unable to laugh because you are.

When do we begin to love people? When they begin to let us look into their hearts, and their hearts are found to be worth looking into.

A lady teaching in a London ragged school, was reading in the Bible about "what and chaff," but not one of her scholars had an idea of what wheat was; but on asking them what "chaff" might be, there was an immediate holding up of hands, a signal of comprehension, and a unanimous reply, "Impudence, ma'am." Another lady asked her scholars in the course of a lecture on "Gratitude," what was the source of the year they most thoroughly enjoyed. After a thoughtful pause, the last of the class looked up and said with simple earnestness, "Teacher-fighting, ma'am." On another occasion, a teacher proposed to a class of lads the question, "What is conscience?" Immense difficulty was found in giving an answer, but eventually the following ingenious definition was supplied:—"Conscience is a thing which a gentleman can't get, who, when he finds his handkerchief and gives it him, he doesn't give the boy sixpence."

SUBTRACTION AND ADDITION.—A chimney-sweep boy went into a baker's shop for a two-penny loaf, and observing it to be diminutive in size, returned to the baker that he did not believe it was worth the price. "Never mind that," said the man of dough, "it will have the loss to carry." "True," replied the lad, and throwing three-half-pence on the counter, left the shop. The baker called after him, but had neglected money enough. "Never mind that," said young scoundrel, "you will have the loss to carry."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

179. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

A Financial Crash in England.

The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool on the 12th, Queenstown on the 13th, arrived at Halifax up-
on the way to Boston. She brings a week's
news, of which the most important feature is the
expected announcement that there has been a
severe and alarming financial panic, which has
led to the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, by
which, in ordinary times, the Bank of England is
limited to issue only £14,000,000 of notes more
it has gold to represent. The telegraphic sum-
of news, however, does not explain the imme-
diately exciting cause of this panic—whether it is
due to the fear of war in Europe, or is merely
result of overdone speculation. The panic had
led intense excitement throughout England, but
the time the Cuba sailed, there was a better feel-
ing and a general improvement in most securities.
A financial panic culminated late on Thursday
evening, the 10th, in the suspension of Overend,
& Co. The business of the house was wound
up in August last into a limited liability com-
pany with a nominal capital of five millions sterling,
and a million and a half was paid up. The li-
abilities are stated at from ten to twelve millions pounds
more. The breakdown is attributed to heavy
sales of shares, which forced them down
10 per cent to a discount. Depositors then be-
came alarmed, and the run on the 10th was very
Application for assistance was made at the
Bank of England, but the Governors declined to grant
the ground that it would be vain, in a crisis
of the present, to assist one establishment un-
less prepared to help other applicants as well.
too late to make a call on the shareholders, or
any other step. The doors of the establish-
ment were consequently closed. The failure does not
involve the Currier bank at Norwich.
The following morning intense excitement pre-
vailed in the financial circles of London, Liverpool,
and other centres, and business was almost suspended.
Times of the 12th, in its early article, says:—
The Bank of England yesterday raised its rate of
discount from 8 to 9 per cent, and the charge for
advances to 10. The pressure, even at these
was enormous, and it was only on unexpec-
tedly small bank, the English Joint Stock
Bank, that an accommodation could be ob-
tained. Meanwhile additional and most serious dis-
turbances were hourly announced. The first was that of
the comparatively small bank, the English Joint Stock
Bank, £200,000. Then came that of Peter & B. & Co.
£200,000 sterling. Then that of W. Shrimpton,
a contractor, for £220,000; and finally it was
announced that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Asso-
ciation, whose paid up capital is half-a-million ster-
ling, and the Consolidated Discount Company, with a
paid up capital of a quarter of a million sterling,
with extremely heavy commitments, pass into
liquidation.

It is into account the depreciation that has sim-
ilarly occurred in English funds, railway and
securities, &c., the diminution in the market
value of this property since the beginning the year
is considered to reach one hundred and thirty
per cent, to say nothing of the losses in cotton
goods, iron and other articles."
Times, in an editorial article, says:—"If any-
one justify the suspension of the Bank Charter
Act, the panic which swayed the city and from on
may excuse the step, although we believe the
of terror was approaching its end, and would
readily ceased had no infraction of the bank
was permitted. Even now it is probable the li-
abilities allowed to the bank will not be used. It can-
not be denied that about mid-day yesterday
must become a riot. The doors of the most re-
spected banking houses were besieged, more perhaps
mob actuated by a strange sympathy which
and keeps a mob together than by the crowd.
Banks and thorough heaving and tumbling
 Lombard-street made that narrow thoroughfare

impossible. Such excitement on all sides has not
been witnessed since the great crisis of 1825. Each
man exaggerated the suspicions of his neighbor, and
until a report, at that time not unfounded, was circulated
in the afternoon that the government had authorized
the bank directors to issue five millions additional in
notes, it seemed as if the fears and distrust of the
commercial world had suddenly become boundless.
The statement was baseless at the time, but served to
allay the panic, which had no solid foundation. Even
the announcement of Sir Morton Peto's suspension
did not revive the panic in its intensity, and the state-
ment of the other stoppages produced little effect."

The Daily News applies the wise and prompt ac-
tion of the government in suspending the Bank
Charter, and says:—"The action of the government
was announced in the House of Commons on Friday
at midnight by Mr. Gladstone, who had been engaged
all the evening in consultation with bankers and
others, who represented to him that the panic in the
city was without parallel in the financial history of
the country. Mr. Gladstone said he had addressed a
letter to the Governors of the Bank of England to the
effect that, if they should find occasion to afford re-
lief to the wants of legitimate commerce, and make
such advance as would require the issue of notes
beyond the amount allotted by the act, the govern-
ment recommended them not to hesitate in doing so,
and undertook in the event of that contingency to
make immediate application to Parliament for
of indemnity."

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTY.—The continental war
continues warlike, but a Berlin despatch of the 12th
says that hopes are still entertained in some quarters
for the maintenance of peace, probably on the
ground that Austria will make some concessions.
It is believed that no formal treaty has yet been
signed between Prussia and Italy.

PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the Telegraph believes
and authority, that there is still a chance for
peace in England and Russia will join France in a
common effort.

THE ITALIAN DIFFICULTY.—The Florence
papers regard war as inevitable, and are in favor of
a modification of the ministry about to take place. La
Marmora will receive the military command.

The Fenian Fizzle.

Chief Organizer Stephens' speech to the Fenians
of New York commenced with an intimation that he
was first informed, towards the close of December,
1857, that the organization had been commenced in
America, and that he was requested to start and di-
rect a similar one in Ireland. On the 17th of March,
1858, certain stipulations had been made with his
friends in America for the new fund having been
accepted to its began the conspiracy in Ireland; but
the promised instalments not being forthcoming, he
went to New York in September of that year where
he met with many difficulties, to which he did not
feel particularly allude. He was again provided
any amount of funds or arms—but he found that
during the first six years of the organization in Ame-
rica, all the money received thence in Ireland was
£1,600! So in 1864 Mr. Stephens had to pay another
visit to America when he found that the Fenian
Brotherhood numbered only 10,000, instead of 50,000,
or 100,000, as they had been led to believe in Ire-
land. At that time, according to Stephens, the or-
ganized Fenian force in Ireland was 40,000 men—and
it was this statement that effected the improvement
in the American organization. He admitted that he
made an engagement that if England went to war in
1864 on the Danish question the Fenians should take
the field, and that whether there was war or not, they
should take the field in 1865. Instead of sending
money, the Brotherhood in America sent delegates to
Ireland, one of whom, Meenan, lost some documents,
which loss was the immediate cause of the arrest of
the Fenian prisoners in Ireland.—Mr. Stephens then
claimed that the organization in Ireland, towards the
close of last year, numbered 300,000, of whom 50,000
are thoroughly drilled, as many more partially drilled,
and the remainder undrilled. All they wanted was
arms, with which they could overcome any available

force England could send to Ireland.—This promising
state of affairs for the liberation of Ireland was
highlighted by the news of the disruption of the orga-
nization in America. To hear that the object
of the Chief Organizer's present visit to this earnest
appeal for aid was not responded to, for neither
Roberts or Sweeney, who had been invited to come,
nor any of their followers, were present to listen to it.
Stephens is about to make a tour of the United
States, in order, of course, to collect more funds. In
the meantime he has taken charge of the affairs of the
Irish Republic in New York; the business of which
he is determined to have transacted in secret for the
future.

The Herald has a statement that Sweeney has said
recently that he was satisfied Stephens was nothing
more nor less than a British spy, and that he was al-
lowed to escape from prison by the British authori-
ties for the sole purpose of visiting this country in
their interests.

The Kingston Whig of Friday last says:—"A
Kingstonian just arrived from the West states that
the Fenians of Chicago freely boast of a raid on some
part of Canada, which they assert will take place
within a fortnight at least. The members of the bro-
therhood in that direction are supporters of Sweeney
and Roberts, who are now in secret session in New
York, planning a nefarious design—perhaps a dash
on some defenceless town or other on the frontier, in
order to regain the prestige of the brotherhood. The
funds have been ruthlessly squandered by those in
authority, and they positively must do something to
keep their deluded followers in good faith; otherwise
the subscriptions would be discontinued and the
leaders forced to retire for want of support."

A despatch from Erie, Pa., says that eighty-seven
cases of arms belonging to the New York Fenian
society have been seized in that city. They were
consigned to J. F. O'Brien, head center of that society.

An official despatch from Admiral Nunez, com-
manding the Spanish fleet off Valparaiso, somewhat
conflicts with the rather pretentious statements of the
American Commodore. Nunez states that the U. S.
commander, in a visit which the latter paid the former,
spoke of his intended forcible opposition to the bom-
bardment, but that "he had subsequently arrived at
the conclusion—that right was on the side of Spain,
and that he would not oppose, but move out of the
way on the morning of the 21st."

—The bombardment of Callao, in Peru, which
took place on the 2nd instant, resulted in the repulse
of the Spanish fleet. Admiral Nunez was badly
wounded, and all the Spanish vessels were damaged.
The city was only slightly damaged. The Peruvian
Secretary of war was killed.

NOTICE

Mineral Districts Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APPLICATION will be
made at the next Session of the Court of the County of
for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD a RAILWAY
from BELLEVILLE, through the Mineral Regions of North
Hastings, by the Valley of the River Moira, and for a grant of
Public Lands in aid of the construction thereof, also for the
necessary power enabling said Company to construct a Canal,
connecting the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake
Ontario, through Weller's Bay or otherwise.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, 26th December, 1865.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.,
OFFICE—in Dufferin's New Brick Building, corner of Front
and Bridge streets, BELLEVILLE.

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